**FINLAND KUOPIO**

Annual Business & Technical Conference

WHO European Healthy Cities Network

Network of European National Healthy Cities Networks

**WORKSHOP: PREPARING FOR TRAINING IN HEALTH IN ALL POLICIES (HIAP) USING THE NEWLY LAUNCHED WHO HIAP TRAINING MANUAL**

**Handout 1: Key health linkages with other sectors**

* Food is closely linked to health. Low birth weight and early malnutrition have long-term, irreversible effects on brain development and adult health. Conversely, overconsumption and poor diets are leading risk factors for noncommunicable diseases.
* Water quality, sanitation and hygiene are also central to health. Taken together, dietary and water-sanitation risk factors are responsible for almost 10 million deaths annually and 20% of the global disease burden.
* The supply of electricity is critical for health systems. Household air pollution from solid fuels is one of the leading health risks in South Asia, South-East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.
* Health and nutrition affect education by enhancing children’s physical ability to attend school and by increasing their cognitive ability and learning.
* Better education is linked to economic growth, which in turn generates more public revenue that can be spent on health.
* A healthier workforce is more productive and more resilient because workers tend to have more energy and better mental health, and there is less absenteeism.
* Insanitary and dangerous living and working conditions contribute significantly to disease, disability and death.
* More energy-efficient transport systems prevent millions of deaths from traffic injuries and air pollution. Good transport infrastructure also makes it easier to access health care.
* Governments decide how revenue is spent and who has access to public services, including health. Health is also an issue that people value highly and which may be used to judge a government’s performance.
* Climate change and environmental degradation are also increasing the risk of extreme weather events and creating greater food and water insecurity, all of which contribute to a higher burden of communicable and noncommunicable disease.